
REPORT

OF THE

Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic

1954



THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

525 EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET

NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

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ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

To the Board of Governors of
The Society of the New York Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor of presenting herewith the report of the Department of Psychiatry in New York for the year ending December 31, 1954.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Psychopathology assumes the same position in relation to clinical and investigative psychiatry as pathological anatomy and physiology have to medicine and surgery. In somatic as well as psychopathologic disorders, findings are considered pathologic if they are unusual in degree or occur within the wrong age period. In the field of psychopathology abnormality can only be recognized and understood fully if one investigates somatic, psychological and environmental factors. A clear description of the findings is essential if one is to be in a position to check on findings and be guided in psychiatric treatment by the results of repeat examination.

Clinical psychiatry, treatment and research, as practiced in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic have their foundation in psychopathology. The discussion which follows is well illustrated by the succeeding report of clinical and investigative activities.

Only in recent years have psychiatrists begun to evaluate therapeutic results by re-establishing the psychopathologic findings during the progress of treatment. It then became obvious that many pertinent factors have been persistently overlooked. The natural history of long term psychiatric illnesses, e.g., schizophrenia, is not known. It remains to be determined to what extent infections, nutritional deficiencies or aging affect the manifestations of the illness. There is little understanding

of the cultural factors of the environment, including attitudes of family and community to psychopathologic disturbances, general education, customs and current philosophies. Many patients are for years exposed to the restricted as well as restrictive hospital setting, influenced by the attitude and performance of hospital personnel and of the group of patients in which they live. It is not surprising that statistical evaluations of therapeutic results are of little value and can merely serve as a guide to the physician but not give definitive answers.

Planning of research, whichever of the many leads in the wide field of psychiatry one wishes to consider, must be based on psychopathology. This point of view is being accepted increasingly. Present-day psychopathology developed along dynamic lines through the contributions of S. Freud, who emphasized psychodynamics, of A. Meyer, who formulated psychobiologic and environmental factors, and of psychiatrists who stressed cultural influences. Lately, a more critical attitude to theories has been expressed and the need for support by factual material recognized. This change of attitude from mere acceptance to critical questioning has not led to further divisionary groups but to stimulating and often provocative thinking and working along lines of different emphasis.

In Europe the philosophical influence of phenomenology and existentialism has brought about changes in methodology which have affected research as well as psychotherapy. In this country, current biologic theories and a wide interest in the relationship of psychologic experiences to physiologic manifestations and somatic illnesses have directed many investigations but with very limited results because fine physical observations are not accompanied by equally fine psychopathologic ones.

Psychology, which plays a similar role to psychopathology as anatomy and physiology to pathology, has and always will greatly influence psychopathologic studies. Through their own investigations psychologists have made many valuable contributions but these will be limited if there is not a close working relationship with psychiatrically trained psychopathologists. As most of the psychopathologic work is done on patients and not on tissue as the pathologist may do, a medical background is highly desirable.

It may well be that in the future persons trained in psychology and clinical psychopathology may assume a significant role in the in-patient treatment of psychiatric patients, rendering an important service and relieving nurses for their essential duties.

The great progress in psychiatric treatment during the last 25 years is related to advances in psychopathologic studies and understanding. Insulin and convulsive therapy, brain surgery and drug therapy became better understood and more suitably applied when the patients were studied psychopathologically. It seems justified therefore to hope that in the future there may be avoided such mistakes of the not very distant past which had resulted in overoptimism or nihilism and in a schism of somatherapists and psychotherapists, their dogmatic discussions resembling those of the somatologically and psychologically oriented psychiatrists of the early nineteenth century. It is now possible to use physiologic and pharmacologic-psychopathologic experiments in psychiatric illness to obtain valuable guidance for current drug therapies. Animal experiments, which may clarify distressing complications in insulin and electric convulsive treatment, are needed for basic psychopathologic contributions.

Social psychiatry is intensely interested in collecting psychopathologic and other related data. It is expected that in the not too distant future it will be possible through detection of early signs of illness to offer psychiatric treatment to patients who now are not seen and treated by psychiatrists. When factors which make for poor or strong mental health become clear, it will be possible to educate the public in adequate mental hygiene and prevention of psychiatric disorders.

1. IN-PATIENT SERVICE

The outstanding development during this year was the introduction of chlorpromazine and reserpine into the treatment of highly disturbed patients. While it is too early to evaluate completely the efficacy of these drugs, there seems little doubt that they are able to control intense anxiety, fear, resentment, anger and sexual unrest. These psychopathologic reactions may occur in any severe psychiatric disorder. Among the groups which were treated successfully are schizophrenic, manic, para-

noid and arteriosclerotic illnesses. As these drugs affect the thinking process to only a small degree it is practical to pursue essential psychotherapeutic investigations which may lead to an adjustment of disturbing dynamic factors. In agitated and very anxious depressed patients it becomes tolerable for them to wait for sufficient improvement to occur so that their illness may be terminated by convulsive therapy. It is well recognized that after recovery from an acute episode a large number of the patients are unable to review satisfactorily their disturbing experiences and the related underlying dynamic factors. Much of this psychopathologic material became repressed and thus inaccessible. Active psychotherapy was possible in those schizophrenic and paranoid patients whose intense emotions were controlled by insulin therapy. However, it proved to be a most painful experience in deep depression. Besides control of a behavior which is very disturbing to the patient and to those in his environment, an important result of these new drugs is the possibility of active psychotherapy in schizophrenic, paranoid and depressed patients.

Insulin therapy has been used little in the last few months and its ultimate value remains to be established. Electric convulsive therapy has remained important in the treatment of depressions but was used far less than previously to influence excitements.

Through the rapid alleviation of many acute behavior disorders, it became feasible to utilize available beds more advantageously. The joint activities of male and female patients have continued to be very beneficial and permitted better use of occupational, recreational and social activities.

It seems appropriate to mention in this report the considerable number of adolescents who received in-patient treatment. Through careful grouping of these patients who are absorbed among patients of different age groups, undesirable adolescent behavior can be avoided or well controlled. The analysis of interpersonal relations and of attitudes to restrictions and authority figures is frequently facilitated in a therapeutically well organized hospital setting. Some of the patients may spend a year in the clinic, pursuing their education wherever possible by attending public or private schools. Some may receive tutoring instructions until they are ready to visit outside the hospital.

The nursing staff has made an important contribution in all therapeutic activities. The burden which drug treatment necessitates was taken on with a willingness which made it unnecessary to add personnel. The amount of work which was added is illustrated by the fact that each patient under treatment must have pulse, temperature and blood pressure determined several times a day. Transient but troublesome neurologic symptoms, such as disturbances of co-ordination and excessive salivation, demanded much attention. The high patient census which prevailed throughout the year increased nursing care which was, however, always well provided. It was always kept in mind that a good understanding between nurse and physician is essential for creating a feeling of security in the patient. To establish and promote such a desirable therapeutic environment the psychiatrist must repeatedly explain the patient and his changing illness to the nurse. The discussion of problems in patient care can be carried out in a way which protects fully the confidential material which a patient must share with a psychiatrist.

The metabolism unit has been used freely for investigation of muscular dystrophy, confusional disorders and selected types of psychogenic undernourishment. The Tall Cedars of Lebanon has maintained its active interest in this unit. Through its generosity and that of other donors it has been possible to make the sitting room very attractive for the children and offer them suitable play things.

A total of 216 new patients were admitted (previous year 213), with a daily average of 87 patients in the clinic (previous year 85), and a total number of 308 patients treated (previous year 309). The total number of patient days was 31,547 (as compared with 30,759 in 1953). The total number of woman patients treated was 169 (169 in 1953); the total number of men, 139 (140 in 1953).

The largest number of patients came from the New York City area (95), 52 came from other parts of New York State, and 69 came from states other than New York. Twelve patients were transferred from other in-patient departments of The New York Hospital.

As in previous years, the majority of the patients fell within the age group of 20-44 (116); 52 were between the ages of 45 and 59; 16 were 60 or over, and 32 were under 20 years of age.

Of the patients discharged, 145 recovered or were considerably improved; 68 patients showed little or no improvement. This group includes patients who came for diagnostic evaluations, or who left within a few days, as well as patients who did not respond well to treatment. Four patients died. Five patients were transferred to the Westchester Division of The New York Hospital and 14 were referred to other private or state hospitals. Six patients were transferred to the surgical and medical divisions of The New York Hospital, and 149 were sent to the general hospital for special diagnostic studies and for various types of somatic treatment, including surgical procedures.

In addition to the routine examination of the internal medical aspects by Dr. Ade T. Milhorat's division, there were 1,950 supplementary examinations and treatments by various specialists. This number includes routine ear, nose and throat (140), eye (224), and gynecological (128), examinations; X-ray (677) electrocardiographic (126) and electroencephalographic studies (460). In addition, 195 consultations for special problems were necessary. The Dental Department examined 106 new patients, many of whom required dental treatment. The general chemical and clinical pathologic work on all patients in the clinic has continued at a high level of technical performance.

The type of disorders treated during the past few years has changed little. A rather high number of psychoneurotic patients (39) were admitted, and 3 patients were treated for psychopathic difficulties. The interest in the study and treatment of chronic alcoholism has continued to be of considerable importance, and 6 alcoholic patients, as well as 3 drug addicts were admitted.

Psychologic tests were administered by assistant residents under the supervision of the psychological department. In addition, psychologists gave 5 tests to 5 children and 30 tests to 28 adult patients.

The Occupational Therapy Department was confronted with a difficult problem when the new drug therapy was introduced.

Both drugs, chlorpromazine and especially reserpine, adversely affect co-ordination in movements. These treatments necessitated the devising of activities which permitted satisfactory accuracy with tools. Projects that could be completed with repetitive motion have been found appropriate to the needs of these patients. Much further study is necessary for planning occupational therapy which is suitable for patients in whom emotional or neurological factors interfere with attention, motivation or motility. These difficulties have been obvious in patients suffering from muscular diseases, especially muscular dystrophy. The results, reflected in the cheerful and contented atmosphere on the metabolism floor, are most encouraging. Despite their severe invalidism the children are happy in the environment which nurses, occupational and recreational therapists, and teacher have been able to create.

The interest of the patients was primarily directed to ceramics, woodcraft, metal work and weaving. Silk screen printing was a popular introduction of a new kind of activity. Individual music study and group activities, including music appreciation, chorus and reading of plays proved to be helpful.

Volunteers have been most valuable in such varied activities as teaching of photography or instruction in flower arrangement. Others are helpful as aides in the nursing service.

Recreational therapy has remained an important aid in psychiatric treatment through physical recreation and group activities, in the Recreational Therapy Department as well as on the floors. Although movies and lectures by guests are desirable, more stress has been put on activities in which active participation of everybody in a group is possible. The periods which demand special consideration are the evenings and Sundays, periods which many patients had not been able to fill satisfactorily before their illness. The library, well stocked with classics and current fiction, has filled many needs.

The Nutrition Department has continued to offer excellent service. It is a difficult task to present meals of high nutritional value, with sufficient variations to a group of patients who stay for several months in the hospital, and attractively serve them so as to be inviting to those who lack appetite. The involved obligations in food preparation and measurement

on the metabolism floor has been done painstakingly, permitting uninterrupted research on many patients.

Major structural changes include the renovations of the windows on all the patients' floors, thus insuring good insulation. Through the closing in of the open porches on the 6th and 7th floors additional sitting room space has been provided.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF CLINIC

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Treated During Year</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Patient Days</i>
1932.....	67	67	27	1
1933.....	188	230	166	1	19,151
1934.....	184	248	185	3	22,436
1935.....	235	298	228	6	22,137
1936.....	283	353	277	6	22,707
1937.....	266	342	284	2	23,026
1938.....	267	325	249	3	23,738
1939.....	216	292	213	3	25,575
1940.....	267	346	268	4	24,912
1941.....	264	342	272	1	24,509
1942.....	226	296	221	1	26,598
1943.....	203	278	201	1	25,994
1944.....	240	317	238	0	27,017
1945.....	215	294	214	1	25,577
1946.....	234	314	237	2	27,424
1947.....	239	315	228	1	28,931
1948.....	207	295	208	2	30,866
1949.....	227	314	217	0	30,725
1950.....	223	320	227	1	29,772
1951.....	207	300	216	1	28,269
1952.....	239	320	226	0	29,483
1953.....	213	309	217	3	30,759
1954.....	216	308	213	4	31,547

2. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

During the last few years, under the leadership of Dr. Francis J. Hamilton, the out-patient service has undergone a marked evolution. The addition of a morning to the well-established afternoon service permitted the development of an intensive graduate program. While the afternoons are reserved primarily for treatment by fourth year medical students, under close supervision by instructors, in the morning sessions members of the resident staff and graduate and post-graduate fellows offer patients short-term as well as intensive long-term psychotherapy. In many patients the aid of the Social Service Department and

of community agencies is needed. Instruction with regard to psychologic testing, emphasizing indications for various tests, has led to an optimal use of the psychologist's time. The diagnostic and emergency service is so organized that no undue delay should occur. Modifications in admission policies have led to a marked decrease in the waiting list, assuring patients of being seen within a week.

In the last year the treatment of chronic patients has received special attention. These patients are seen at regular intervals. Many who lead an active life need to visit a psychiatrist only once a year. Others, through the help of the social worker, are able to adjust satisfactorily and come for a psychiatric consultation every few months. These consultations are, whenever feasible, offered during the course on psychopathology, thus permitting medical students to become acquainted with these patients who form a considerable percentage of every physician's practice.

The psychiatric teaching in the comprehensive care program in the Medical Out-Patient Department has been enlarged considerably. Two instructors are assigned on a half-time basis to help students to recognize and treat major and minor psychopathologic problems in their patients and to understand psychologic implications affecting their health or well-being.

The rehabilitation program of The New York Hospital and the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of Cornell University Medical College has continued, with the psychiatric and psychologic consultants participating actively.

A resident in Industrial Psychiatry was assigned to the Personnel Service of the Medical Center, acting as an advisor. Patients who required psychiatric treatment were referred to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

The Children's Division of Psychiatry continued to offer diagnostic aid as well as long-term intensive psychotherapy. There was also increased participation in the Pediatric Out-Patient Department.

Members of the attending and resident staff offered ambulatory service to medical students. Treatment often demanded much time but the results were most rewarding. Frequently members of the resident staff continued their treatment of dis-

charged in-patients. Such patients needed to be seen only a few times a year. Others, who could not afford private ambulatory therapy were followed as regular out-patients.

In the following presentation of statistical data it should be noted that they do not include all the activities which have been discussed. Psychiatric treatment was given to 1,591 patients in 7,066 visits in the psychiatric and other out-patient departments of The New York Hospital. This group consisted of 1,477 adult patients and 107 children, treated in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department, and 7 adult patients in the Medical Out-Patient Department. Of the 1,591 patients treated in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department, 334 were new admissions, 193 adults and 23 children having been carried in treatment from the previous year. The remainder of the patients were seen in consultation; in some, admission for treatment was not necessary as constructive advice was possible; for others, psychiatric treatment was found in the out-patient departments of hospitals in their own districts. The largest number of new patients treated was referred from the general hospital, 139 or 41.6 per cent; physicians in private practice sent 77 patients or 20.5 per cent of the total number; medical organizations, social agencies, schools and friends referred 118 patients or 35.3 per cent. The Pediatric Out-Patient Department sent 48 or 57.1 per cent of the new admissions for children, and the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient Departments sent 83 adults, a figure which represents 24.8 per cent of the new adult admissions.

Psychologic tests were done on both children and adults. In the children's group 168 tests were given to 82 patients and in the adult group 120 tests were given to 53 patients.

3. SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

A survey was started during the year to establish a listing and evaluation of educational and therapeutic facilities for children and adolescents. Such information should be readily available to the psychiatrist in the in- and out-patient services so that he can place his patients in the most suitable environment. In the past so much time was frequently lost that it

affected the patient adversely. Similar information will be collected for recreational and living facilities for adult patients.

The Social Service Department has played an important role in the reorganization of the treatment of patients who suffer from chronic illnesses. Much time and effort was needed to induce the patients to adhere to appointments reserved for them. Patients with muscular dystrophy and their families received special attention from the social worker assigned to this group. Plans to establish suitable ambulatory treatment for these patients must take into consideration medical treatment as well as possibilities for education, recreation, and socialization to meet the needs of the age and personality of the invalid.

Following is a statistical report of the department's activities during the year 1954. A total number of 708 patients received aid, including 465 adults and 157 children in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department and 86 adults in the in-patient service. The amount of work done is illustrated by the fact that 8,851 interviews were necessary. This number includes 3,848 interviews with patients, 2,285 with relatives, 365 conferences with agencies, 1,959 with physicians, and 394 with medical students. A total of 372 agencies were used in 1,486 contacts, and 80 visits were paid to patients in their homes. There were 2,450 telephone conferences. The in-patient service referred 117 patients necessitating 483 interviews with patients and psychiatrists.

4. PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

This consultation service is planned to offer diagnostic aid, advice to the doctors in the general hospital, and brief psychotherapeutic help whenever special psychiatric skill is needed. The statistical figures which refer to revisits give an indication of psychotherapeutic interviews. The problems have varied greatly. As in previous years depressive and anxiety reactions, related to psychologic difficulties as well as the problems caused by the physical illnesses, have predominated. Psychopathologic disorders which were the direct outgrowth of the physical illnesses were rare. The senior assistant residents, under the close supervision of members of the attending staff, have acted as consultants.

During this year 315 patients were studied in 775 visits. This figure includes 458 revisits, which were spent in treatment. In the medical pavilions, 123 patients were seen and revisited 259 times for a total of 382 visits. In the Department of Surgery 56 patients were seen and revisited 93 times for a total of 149 visits. In the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 40 patients were seen and revisited 94 times for a total of 134 visits. In the Memorial, Ewing and Rockefeller hospitals which were covered during vacations of their regular psychiatrists, 10 patients were seen and revisited 2 times for a total of 12 visits.

The nursing consultation service to the general hospital has again proved to be most valuable. During the year there were 26 requests for psychiatric nursing consultations.

The psychologist administered 10 tests to 6 children. In the adult in-patient groups in the general hospital, psychologic tests were carried out on 4 patients.

5. EDUCATIONAL AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

Education In the undergraduate teaching of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College greater emphasis has been placed on integration of the second year course with developments in the teaching of the third and fourth year students. The students are taught to obtain a psychiatric history and to study psychopathologic phenomena on ambulatory patients. There is less emphasis than previously on becoming acquainted with very obvious psychopathology which physicians rarely see in their medical practice. In the course of comprehensive medicine the students are requested to finish a complete psychiatric history and examination before requesting a psychiatric consultation. Through their psychiatric teachers, students are made aware of not very obvious psychopathologic changes and urged to consider various types of stress, e.g., in economic, interpersonal and housing difficulties.

The graduate and post-graduate training in the out-patient department has been more intensive than previously in the ambulatory field, with the main activities taking place in the morning sessions of the out-patient department. Both the resident staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and of the

Montrose Veterans Administration Hospital spend more time than previously in out-patient work. A fellow from the University of Brussels and one from Nagpur Medical College, India, are spending a year in the Department of Psychiatry to become acquainted with the type of dynamic psychotherapy which is practiced in this department.

The training program in Industrial Psychiatry which is carried jointly with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Social Science Departments of the School of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University has been strengthened through carefully planned field work in an industrial concern in New York. During this period of training the fellow spends regular time weekly at The New York Hospital.

The undergraduate teaching of psychiatry in the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing has been changed somewhat by the inclusion of instruction and nursing practice in chemotherapy. The graduate training program which demands much thought and teaching from the supervisory staff, offers preparation for responsible positions in the field of psychiatric nursing.

The Occupational Therapy Department has continued to offer training to students in their field from several colleges.

Psychopathology and Related Clinical Investigation A group of investigators were interested in distinguishing the essential features of psychiatric illnesses from the secondary reactions which relate to influences from the hospital environment (including personnel and other patients), psychotherapy and other therapeutic procedures. These studies were carried out on patients in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and at the Montrose Veterans Administration Hospital, and on the discharged patients who are in other hospitals. The influence of the chronicity of an illness and of aging are among the topics of interest. The effects of improvement and relapses on parents of the patient is under investigation.

Therapeutic investigations dealt with various psychotherapeutic aspects and the evaluation and adjustment of the therapeutic technique in the administration of chlorpromazine and

reserpine. The treatment of adolescents in the in-patient service as well as that of children suffering from muscular dystrophy was evaluated. Experimental and clinical investigations, carried out with electroencephalographic and electromyographic procedures, were continued in various psychopathologic disorders.

In children studies were continued in autism and delusions in child schizophrenia, the treatment of autistic children, and the reaction to progressive incapacitation.

Research in alcoholism was directed at obtaining a better understanding of individual differences of behavior and of alcohol consumption in animals and in patients. Electroencephalographic findings in alcoholics were compared to those in other psychopathologic disorders.

Psychology A continuance of several years' investigations in the relationship of various emotions and conditioned responses has led to a study of skin resistance and emotional reactions in experimentally controlled situations. Progress has been made in the understanding of changes in skin resistance and of electromyographic changes in patients with muscular tension who received various drugs. Flicker fusion studies dealt with the effect of pathologically intense emotions. These and other experiments relate to research in deterioration of thinking in the presence of emotional influences or brain damage. Animal experiments furnished a possibility of establishing the influence of drugs on anxiety, produced through a conditioning situation.

*Internal
Medical
Laboratory
Division* Dr. Ade T. Milhorat and his co-workers have pursued their investigations on muscular dystrophy. Studies on patients maintained in the Research Metabolism Unit have revealed information on the physiology of Vitamin E and on the metabolism of steroids. A derivative of Vitamin E, heretofore unknown, and excreted by both man and animals, has been identified. The abnormalities which occur in the tricarboxylic acid cycle in an experimental form of muscular dystrophy were studied in relation to the role

of various phosphorus containing compounds. The defect in synthesis of glycogen in muscular dystrophy resulting from vitamin-E-deficiency was found to be modified by pituitary growth hormone. Changes occurring in serum proteins, lipids and carbohydrates in muscular diseases and related conditions are being investigated.

Investigations into the nature of biochemical substances which occur in the presence of emotions were continued by means of biological assay methods. Metabolic studies of confusional disorders and selected cases of chronic alcoholism were initiated.

*Neurological
Laboratory
Division*

During the past year, Dr. Harold G. Wolff and his co-workers laid the groundwork for a long term study designed to investigate the manner in which man's reaction to all aspects of his environment affects his health. This has been designated as a study of Human Health and the Ecology of Man. Cultural, social and interpersonal aspects of life situations as well as the physical aspects of these situations will be investigated. In addition, the group began neurologic-psychologic studies of functions of the central nervous system of persons with and without brain damage, under the influence of drugs. Studies which were continued deal with obesity and changes in carbohydrate metabolism to life stress.

*Social
Psychiatry*

Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie and his co-workers have progressed considerably in obtaining interviews from a randomly selected group and in the analysis of these data. An extensive and accurate sub-sample was drawn of persons in the major ethnic groups, consisting of Irish, Italian, German, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian and Puerto Rican persons. The case finding survey was taking place simultaneously. The findings of the study of the Yorkville Community Mental Health Project are correlated with those of the sociologic study of a rural community and the detection of psychopathology in this group, carried out by Dr. Alexander H. Leighton and his associates.

Library During the year the library has been increased by the addition of 148 single volumes, 124 bound periodicals, and two theses. It now contains 3,923 single volumes, 2,765 bound volumes, and 80 theses of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was possible to add some rare volumes to the historical collection.

Addresses and Publications The members of the staff participated in many scientific meetings, and were active in scientific and educational committees. Space, however, will not permit the listing of all these activities. Papers were read by Drs. James F. Masterson, Jr. and Thomas A. C. Rennie before the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry; by Drs. Oskar Diethelm, Donald C. Greaves and Peter F. Regan, III before the American Psychiatric Association; by Drs. Frederic F. Flach, Donald C. Greaves, Richard N. Kohl, Thomas A. C. Rennie, Leo Srole and Harold G. Wolff before the New York Academy of Medicine; by Drs. Ade T. Milhorat and Albert Stunkard before the American Physiological Society; by Drs. Arthur Weider and Albert Stunkard before the American Psychological Association; by Drs. Albert N. Browne-Mayers, Richard N. Kohl and Livingston Welch before the Eastern Psychological Association; by Drs. Alan W. Fraser, Thomas F. Henley, Ade T. Milhorat, Ann Milman and Irwin Weinstock before the Muscular Dystrophy Association; by Dr. Phyllis Greenacre before the New York Psychoanalytic Society; and by Dr. Oskar Diethelm before the National Research Conference on Alcohol. Lectures were given by Dr. Oskar Diethelm at McGill University in Montreal and by Dr. Harold G. Wolff at Queens University in London, Ontario, University of British Columbia in Vancouver, British Columbia and University of Louisville, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Changes in Medical Staff After having completed his residency, Dr. Donald C. Greaves joined the full-time attending staff, participating in the teaching of comprehensive care and in clinical research work. Dr. John Gussen accepted a teaching

appointment at the University of Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. John W. Carr accepted a fellowship in child psychiatry at the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. M. Dorothea Kerr received a fellowship in child psychiatry at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Dr. Jacob R. Christ continued his training at the Department of Psychiatry of Yale University. Dr. John M. Cotton was appointed Director of Psychiatry at St. Lukes Hospital, New York. Dr. Carl Binger has accepted an appointment at Harvard University and retired from his practice in New York. After many years of service, Mrs. Melly Simon retired as Chief Social Worker.

Support from Foundations The Muscular Dystrophy Association has continued its liberal support of research on muscular diseases. The interest of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon has helped in the further development of the metabolism unit. The Squibb Fund has offered continued support of electromyographic studies. The program of Social Psychiatry has been supported by the Milbank Memorial Fund, the Grant Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, The Corporation Trust Company and the Federal Security Agency (United States Public Health Service). The Veterans Administration has offered fellowships for graduate study in psychiatry.

Needs It is of great importance that clinical services and research as well as graduate teaching be developed further in child psychiatry. This urgent need cannot be met without contributions to the endowment fund.

Acknowledgement It is a great pleasure to express my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the entire personnel. Increasing demands on the staff of The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College were necessitated by modern therapy with drugs and other physical agents. Utmost cooperation was offered for clinical and investigative

activities. As in the past the administration of both institutions has aided in the management of the clinic.

The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Committee through its suggestions and constructive criticism has facilitated settlement of departmental policies and encouraged progress in administration, treatment and research.

Respectfully submitted,

OSKAR DIETHELM, M.D.

Psychiatrist-in-Chief.

January 17, 1955

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GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

We suggest that any gift or bequest be made to "The Society of the New York Hospital for the use of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic."

The Psychiatrist-in-Chief will be glad to give you further information about particular needs, or you may feel free to discuss your plans with any one of the following members of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Committee of The Society of the New York Hospital: Edward W. Bourne, George F. Baker, Jr., Porter R. Chandler, Francis Kernan, Lawrence G. Payson, Henry N. Pratt, M.D., and Albert C. Wall.

